



**DTM**

**DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX**

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**AUG  
SEP  
2019**

# **LIBYA'S MIGRANT REPORT**

## **ROUND 27**

### **AUGUST - SEPTEMBER 2019**



Project funded by  
the European Union

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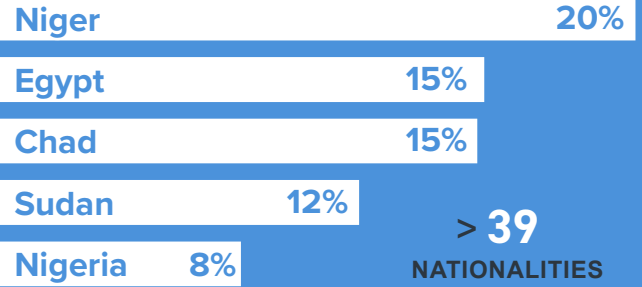
# KEY FINDINGS (ROUND 27)



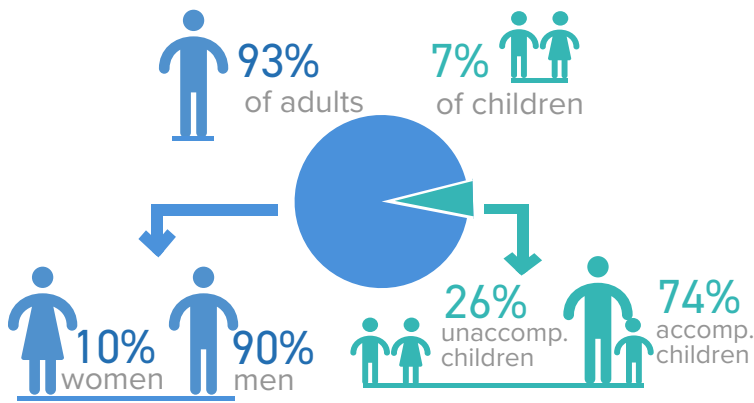
AT LEAST

**636,426****MIGRANTS PRESENT IN LIBYA**

MAIN NATIONALITIES

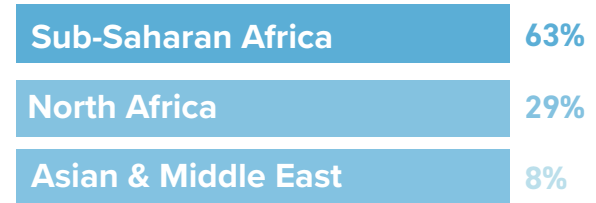


## DEMOGRAPHICS

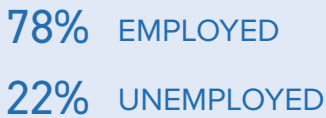


## TOP 3 REGIONS OF ORIGIN

(% of migrants)

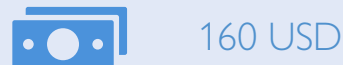


## EMPLOYMENT

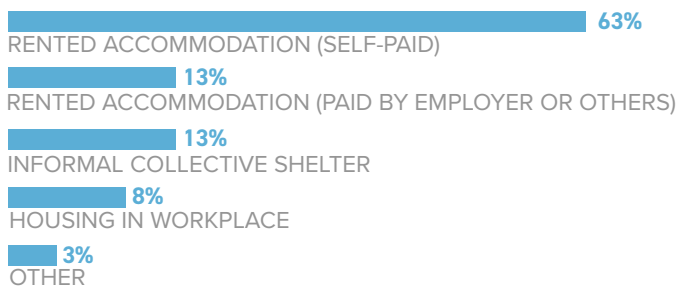


## REMITTANCES

AVERAGE PER MONTH

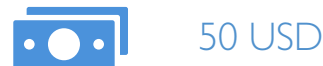


## ACCOMMODATION TYPE

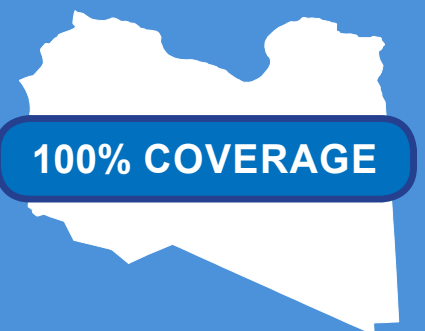


## ACCOMMODATION COST

AVERAGE PER MONTH



MIGRANTS PRESENT IN

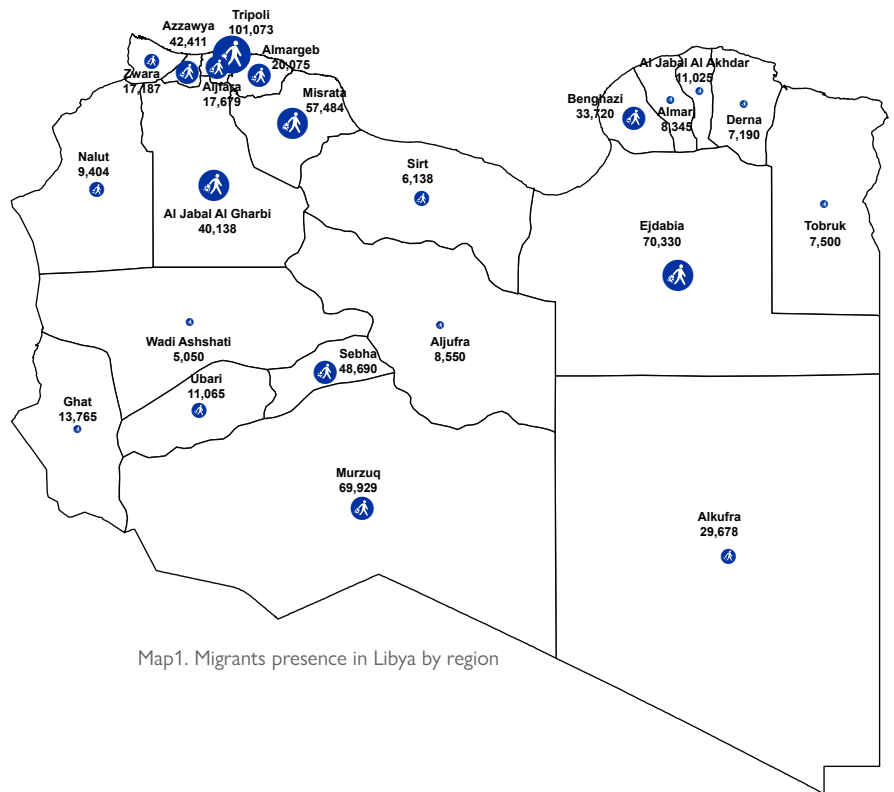
**567 of 667****COMMUNITIES****100% of****MUNICIPALITIES****2,505****INTERVIEWS WITH KEY INFORMANTS**  
(ROUND 27, MOBILITY TRACKING)**15,800****INTERVIEWS WITH MIGRANTS**  
(2019, FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS)**100% COVERAGE**

## OVERVIEW



at least

# 636,426 Migrants



Map1. Migrants presence in Libya by region

The 27th round of DTM data collection in Libya took place in August and September 2019. DTM identified at least 636,426 migrants currently present in Libya who originated from more than 39 countries. The majority of identified migrants comes from Libya's neighboring countries Niger, Chad, Sudan and Egypt, accounting for almost two-thirds of Libya's migrant population. Migrants were identified in all 100 municipalities, within 567 communities.

The armed conflict in South Tripoli which started in April 2019 continued to negatively impact the situation of migrants in and surrounding conflict-affected areas. The sustained use of air strikes and artillery shelling in the vicinity of areas inhabited by both Libyans and migrants continues to negatively impact the safety and lives of the civilian population as the conflict has become protracted. On 18 November 2019, several airstrikes hit a civilian manufacturing site in southern Tajoura, killing at least ten civilians and injuring at least 35 others with most of the casualties reportedly being migrants\*. The ongoing conflict has increased the vulnerability of migrants present in these areas, led to decreases in reported work opportunities for migrants, exacerbated humanitarian needs and triggered movements of migrant groups to nearby areas in Western Libya.

In terms of humanitarian needs, access to health services continues to be reported as major constraints for migrants in Libya. Between January and September 2019, over 8,700 migrants were surveyed through DTM's Flow Monitoring Survey Health Module with 75% of respondents reporting only having limited or no access to the health services in Libya when needed (75%); constraints were reported to be particularly critical in Southern Libya. While Libyan host population was also found to be affected by limited health services in several locations, migrants were reportedly facing additional access issues to public health facilities. Furthermore, a [migrant food security assessment conducted jointly by DTM and the World Food Programme \(WFP\)](#) also revealed significant food insecurity levels among one third of surveyed migrants, particularly those who were unemployed or had arrived recently in Libya.

Among the 15,800 migrants interviewed by DTM enumerators in 2019, 78% reported to be employed, self-employed or to be regularly performing income-generating activities through casual labor. The majority of employed migrants indicated sending remittances to their home countries; the average of reported remittances among surveyed migrants amounted to USD 160.

\* UNSMIL, Remarks of SRSG Ghassan Salamé to the United Nations Security Council on the situation in Libya 18 November 2019, <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/srsg-ghassan-salame-briefing-security-council-18-november-2019>



## MIGRANTS IN LIBYA

### 636,426 Migrants

**49%** in Western Libya  
**26%** in Eastern Libya  
**25%** in Southern Libya



## REGION OF ORIGIN

**63%** from Sub-Saharan Africa  
**26%** from North Africa  
**8%** from Asia and the Middle East

# REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION FLOWS

## SOUTHERN LIBYA

### Murzuq

Following the escalation of the security situation in Murzuq in the first week of August, migrants left the conflict-affected areas and moved towards Sebha, Ubari, Wadi Etba, Algatroun, Ghat and safer neighborhoods in Murzuq\*.

### Ghat

An increase in the number of migrants present in Ghat was reported in August. New arrivals were identified to be coming primarily from Murzuq with the majority indicating Niger as country of origin.

### Algatroun

Similarly, new arrivals from Murzuq were also identified in Algatroun, leading to an increase in the number of migrants present in the municipalities due to the clashes in Murzuq. Some of those who fled Murzuq are reportedly planning to return to their countries of origin while others were identified to be staying in Al Gatroun looking for job opportunities municipality, often hosted by migrants of the same nationality.

\* For more details please refer to DTM Libya Murzuq flash update available in the following link: [https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/DTMLibya\\_Murzuq\\_FlashUpdate\\_2019-08-27.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=6511](https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/DTMLibya_Murzuq_FlashUpdate_2019-08-27.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=6511)

## EASTERN LIBYA

### Tobruk

According to field observers, local authorities conducted operations to limit smuggling activities leading to a decrease in the migration flows through the city. Reportedly, this included the return of Egyptian migrants without residency permits to Egypt by authorities in Eastern Libya.

### Jalou

In August and September, the number of migrants arriving in Jalou reportedly increased due to the favorable security and economic situation compared to other parts of Libya. Availability of job opportunities for migrants in transport, service, gastronomy and trade sectors were reported to be good in the municipality. The main nationalities observed arriving in Jalou were Sudanese, Chadian and Egyptian migrants.

### Emsaed

During the reporting period, only a limited number of migrants were allowed to enter Libya daily through the official border crossing point in Emsaed, while others reportedly used informal routes to reach Libya. Similar to observations in Tobruk, authorities in Emsaed reportedly conducted return operations of migrants without residency permits to Egypt in August and September.

### Ejdabia

The situation in the municipality was reported to be stable with work opportunities for migrants available and no major security issues.

## WESTERN LIBYA

### Zwara

Following the armed clashes which have erupted in the southern areas of Tripoli since April, an increase of migration flows to surrounding areas was observed, including Zwara. Some of the newly arrived migrants reportedly moved to Zwara in the search of job opportunities while others intended to transit to other destinations.

### Ghadamis

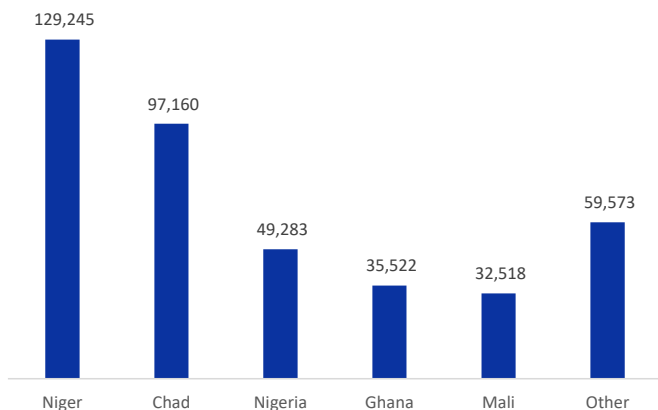
Migration flows were recorded to be very low in Ghadamis along the border between Libya and Algeria. According to field observers, the low number of crossing migrants can be attributed to an increase of border controls on the Algerian side of the border as well as to the volatile security situation in Southern Libya during the reporting period.

# AFRICAN MIGRANTS IN LIBYA



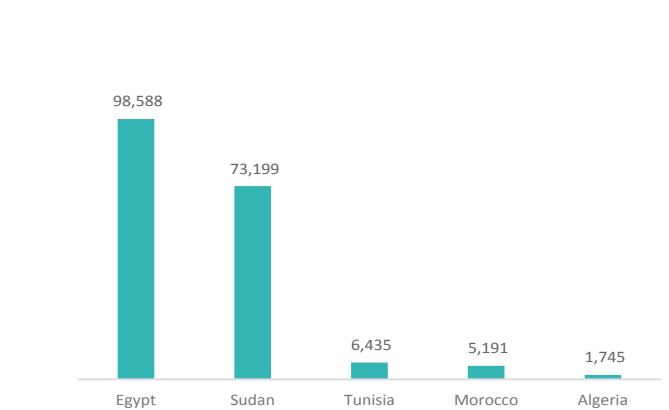
## Sub-saharan migrants

Out of the total number of migrants identified in Round 27, 403,301 originated from Sub-Saharan countries. Among Sub-Saharan migrants, the most common nationalities identified were Nigerien (129,245), Chadians (97,160), Nigerians (49,283), Ghanaian (35,522) and Malians (32,518).

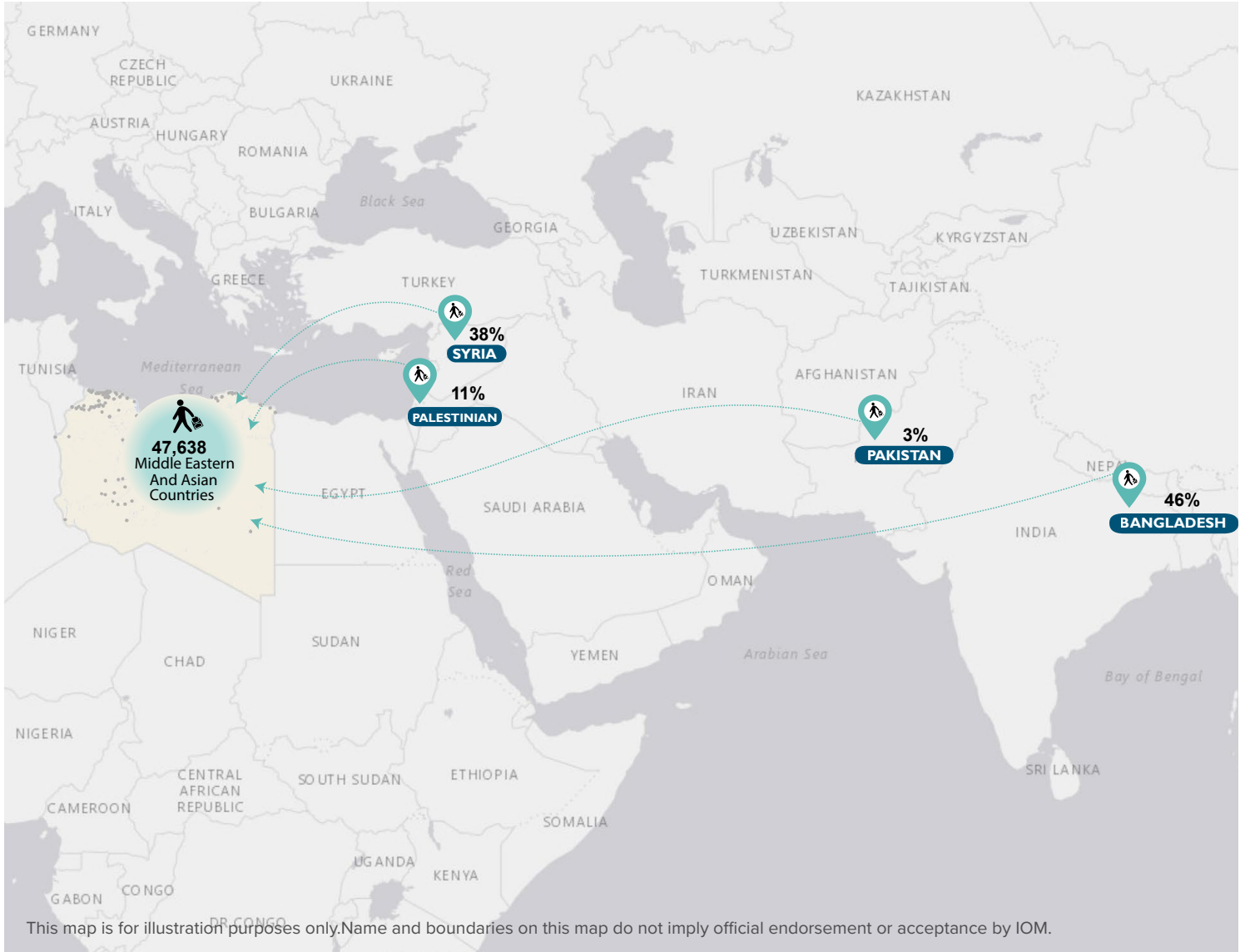


## North-African migrants

North African migrants accounted for 26% of the total number of migrants identified in Libya (185,158 individuals). Among them, 53% were Egyptians and 40% Sudanese, followed by Tunisians (3%), Moroccans (3%) and Algerians (1%).



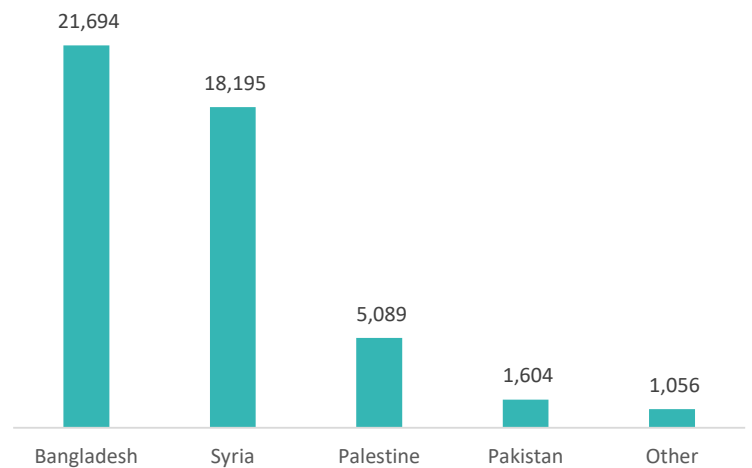
# MIDDLE EASTERN AND ASIAN MIGRANTS IN LIBYA



## Middle Eastern and Asian migrants

Of the 636,426 migrants identified in Round 27, 8% (47,638 individuals) originated from Asian and Middle Eastern countries. Migrants from Bangladesh represented the majority of Asian and Middle Eastern nationalities recorded (21,694 individuals or 46% of Asian & Middle Eastern migrants identified).

Furthermore, 18,195 individuals from Syria were identified, accounting for 38% of Asia & Middle Eastern migrants). Palestinians accounted for 11% of Libya's Asian and Middle Eastern migrant population. Migrants from the other Asian and Middle Eastern countries represented a minority; their percentage did not exceed 5%.



# MIGRANT ROUTES

## HOW DO MIGRANTS REACH LIBYA?



The following pages focus on the routes migrants from different countries take to arrive to Libya. Between January and September 2019, DTM conducted Flow Monitoring surveys with more than 15,800 migrants out of which about 7,000 disclosed the routes they took to travel to Libya.

The map on the next page displays the main routes and includes migrants coming from both neighboring countries and countries beyond. Neighboring countries are both transit countries for migrants originating from other parts of Africa and place of origin for a considerable number of migrants currently in Libya. Only main routes were considered, and percentages represent the proportion of migrants taking a specific route among the total sample of migrants presented in the map.

The map represents the data cumulatively for the entire sample and does not further disaggregate whether migrants transited through a given country or departed from there as country of origin. For more details on routes disaggregated by country of departure please refer to the country of departure analysis below.

### Niger

Most migrants departing Niger directly cross the border with Libya, without transiting through other countries. Less than 1% of the migrants surveyed who had departed Niger reported going to Algeria first before reaching Libya, and all of them were surveyed in the western regions of Libya. Those who were surveyed in the South and East did not transit through other countries on their way to Libya.

### Egypt

94% of Egyptian migrants entered Libya directly, 3% reported entering through Sudan and 2% entered through Tunisia, usually through travel by airplane to Tunis and then onwards to Libya. The remaining 1% reported other routes.

Depending on where Egyptian migrants were surveyed in Libya, the routes taken differed significantly. From those surveyed in the East, 1% travelled to Tunisia first before reaching Libya and 99% entered Libya directly. 96% of Egyptian nationals surveyed in the South reported entering Libya directly, 2% entered through Niger. The remaining 2% entered Libya directly. From those surveyed in the West, 9% reported entering through Sudan and 4% through Tunisia. The other 86% did not transit through other countries. The cost for those not crossing straight from Egypt to Libya was significantly higher. The average cost of journey for those who entered Libya directly was recorded at USD 750 while the average cost reported by those transiting through Tunisia was recorded at twice the amount (USD 1500 on average). The cost was reported to be even higher for those transiting through Sudan where the average was recorded at USD 2,500.

### Mali

The most common route for migrants departing Mali (44%) was through Algeria while 38% travelled through Niger. The remaining 18% travelled through Burkina Faso and then Niger to reach Libya.

The average age of migrants surveyed differed from the route they took to

reach Libya. Older migrants were more likely to choose to travel to Libya through Algeria, the average age in this group was recorded at 31 years. The average age of those who reported travelling through Niger was recorded at 29 and was recorded at 27 years for those who travelled through Burkina Faso first and then to Niger to reach Libya.

### Sudan

94% of surveyed migrants traveling from Sudan to Libya reported entering Libya directly, while 5% traveled through Chad. The remaining 1% traveled through Egypt.

The routes taken by Sudanese migrants differed significantly depending on where the surveys were conducted in Libya. From those surveyed in the East, 1% travelled to Egypt first before reaching Libya and 99% entered Libya directly. 28% of Sudanese nationals surveyed in the South reported entering Libya through Chad while the remaining 72% entered Libya directly. From those surveyed in the West, 2% reported entering through Chad, 1% through Egypt, the other 97% have not transited through other countries.

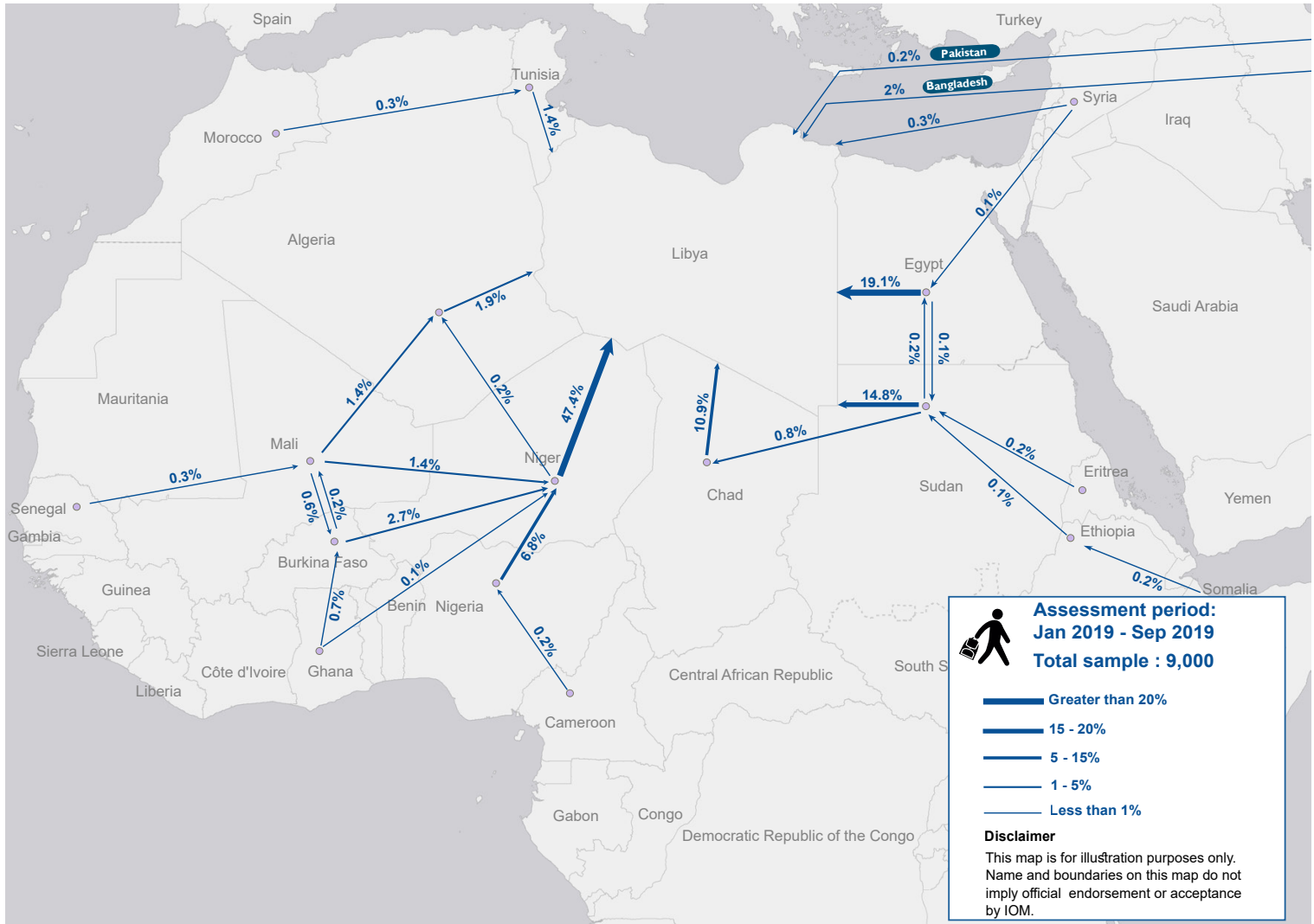
### Chad

Most migrants departing Chad travelled to Libya directly, only a minority reported transiting through Niger before reaching Libya.

When asked about how safe the journey to Libya was, 28% of the Chadians assessed reported that journey was not safe, 59% felt relatively safe and 13% reported the journey was safe for them. The remaining 1% didn't want to answer this question.



# MIGRANT ROUTES



## Burkina Faso

92% of migrants departing Burkina Faso reported travelling through Niger while 7% travelled to Mali first and then to Algeria to reach Libya. The remaining 1% reported other routes.

The average cost of journey from Burkina Faso to Libya was reportedly decreasing in the last few years; it decreased from USD 1,975 for those who arrived in 2016 to USD 1,220 for those arrived who arrived in Libya this year.



## Nigeria

99% of migrants departing Nigeria travelled through Niger. The remaining 1% used routes through Chad, Egypt, Sudan or Benin.

The Average cost of journey reported for migrants departing Nigeria was recorded at USD 1,500.



## Bangladesh

About half of the migrants departing Bangladesh reported transiting through Turkey before reaching Libya.

Bangladesh is reported to be one of the nationalities paying the highest amount to travel to Libya among all the nationalities surveyed. The average cost of journey from Bangladesh to Libya was recorded at USD 3,500.

96% of migrants departing Bangladesh reported leaving due to economic reasons.



## Tunisia

All surveyed Tunisian migrants reported entering directly, and through official entry points. 91% of them reported the journey to be safe while the remaining 9% reported feeling relatively safe during the journey.

# MIGRATION FLOWS

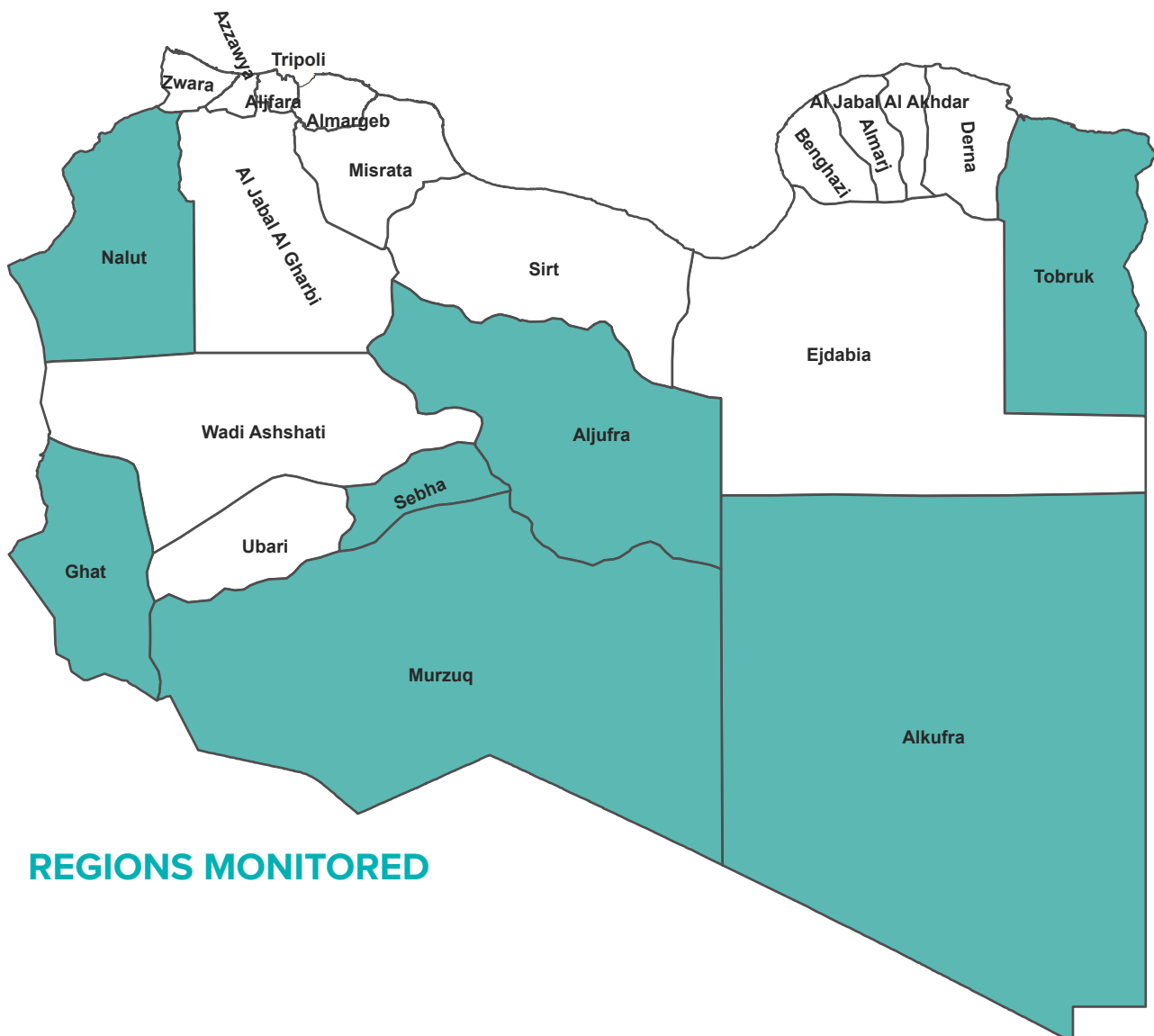
This chapter presents the statistical findings on both the absolute and estimated number of arrivals and departures across Flow Monitoring Points covered by DTM in 9 regions of Libya in the period between August and September 2019.

Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) are key transit points within Libya where migrants are observed arriving or departing. Given the high mobility of migrants within Libya, it is possible that a migrant is counted at more than one flow monitoring point, hence the observed arrivals and departures should be treated primarily as an indication of the volume of movement in different parts of the country.

This chapter quantifies the absolute and estimated daily observed arrivals and departures, by nationality and area of departure. Data collected at each location is aggregated and reported at municipality level to conduct statistical analysis of migratory movements.

## 416 assessments conducted between August and September 2019

## 24 ACTIVE FMPs IN 7 REGIONS AND 11 MUNICIPALITIES



## MIGRATION FLOWS

Due to the high mobility of migrants, it is possible that a migrant is counted at more than one flow monitoring point within the reporting period, hence the observed arrivals / departures should be treated as an indication of the volume of movement in different parts of the country, not as total arrivals and departures.

### AUGUST

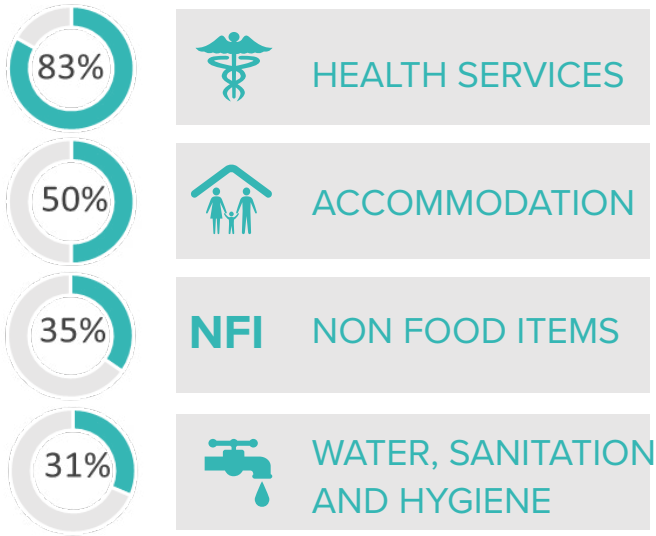
Municipality (Baladiya)	Number of FMPs	Migrants present (IND)	Estimated daily migrant arrivals	Estimated daily migrant departures	Absolute number of observed arrivals	Absolute number of observed departure	Main nationalities of those arriving	Main nationalities of those departing	Main location from where migrants arrived from	Main intended next location for departures	Main countries of final destination for departures
<b>East</b>											
Emsaed	2	540	108	105	2,068	2,095	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Sudan	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy
Tobruk	2	6,510	3	3	74	30	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy Malta
<b>South</b>											
Albawanees	2	980	10	6	40	31	Niger Nigeria Mali	Niger Sudan Egypt	Sebha	Misrata Wadi Ashshati Sirt	Italy Libya Spain
Algatroun	5	18,197	303	233	590	330	Niger Nigeria Sudan	Niger Burkina Faso Nigeria	Niger Murzuq	Algeria Sebha	Niger Libya Burkina Faso
Aljufra	2	8,550	21	20	43	86	Niger Sudan Chad	Niger Sudan Chad	Sebha Wadi Ashshati Ejdabia	Misrata Sirt Almargeb	Libya France Italy
Alsharguiya	2	22,047	4	3	22	32	Niger Nigeria Chad	Nigeria Chad Burkina Faso	Murzuq	Sebha	France Italy Libya
Ghat	2	13,765	6	8	15	71	Niger Mali Nigeria	Niger Mali Burkina Faso	Ubari Murzuq Algeria	Algeria	Niger Libya Burkina Faso
Sebha	4	47,710	17	25	66	118	Niger Nigeria Mali	Nigeria Burkina Faso Niger	Sebha Murzuq	Wadi Ashshati Sebha	Libya Burkina Faso Benin
Taraghin	2	15,715	3	3	27	28	Niger	Niger	Murzuq	Sebha	Niger

### SEPTEMBER

Municipality (Baladiya)	Number of FMPs	Migrants present (IND)	Estimated daily migrant arrivals	Estimated daily migrant departures	Absolute number of observed arrivals	Absolute number of observed departure	Main nationalities of those arriving	Main nationalities of those departing	Main location from where migrants arrived from	Main intended next location for departures	Main countries of final destination for departures
<b>East</b>											
Alkufra	2	28,706	10	9	198	180	Sudan Chad Nigeria	Sudan Chad Cameroon	Chad Sudan	Murzuq Ejdabia	Italy Libya
Emsaed	2	540	111	106	2,781	2,653	Egypt Sudan	Egypt Sudan	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy
Tobruk	2	6,510	7	4	78	48	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Ejdabia	Libya Italy Malta
<b>South</b>											
Albawanees	2	980	11	7	54	37	Niger Sudan Egypt	Chad Niger Egypt	Sebha	Misrata Sirt Wadi Ashshati	Italy Libya France
Algatroun	5	18,197	274	208	560	670	Niger Nigeria Sudan	Niger Nigeria Sudan	Niger	Sebha	Libya Germany France
Aljufra	2	8,550	21	20	283	261	Niger Sudan Chad	Niger Sudan Chad	Sebha Wadi Ashshati Ejdabia	Misrata Sirt Almargeb	Libya Italy France
Alsharguiya	2	22,047	3	5	35	45	Niger Nigeria Chad	Nigeria Burkina Faso Chad	Murzuq	Sebha	France Italy United-States
Ghat	2	13,765	4	7	38	74	Niger Mali Burkina Faso	Niger Mali Burkina Faso	Algeria Ubari Murzuq	Algeria Ubari Murzuq	Niger Mali Burkina Faso
Sebha	4	47,710	15	19	73	84	Niger Nigeria Benin	Burkina Faso Mali Niger	Sebha Murzuq	Sebha Wadi Ashshati	Nigeria Mali Libya
Taraghin	2	15,715	3	4	32	36	Niger Mali	Niger	Murzuq	Sebha	Niger
<b>West</b>											
Ghadamis	2	2,600	1	1	7	7	Mali	Mali Niger	Algeria	Al Jabal Al Gharbi	Italy

# MIGRANTS PRIORITY NEEDS

## PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES REPORTING THE FOLLOWING PRIORITY NEEDS



© IOM Libya

Migrants' priority needs related to Health, Shelter, Non-food items (NFIs), and WASH were recorded for each of the 567 communities hosting migrants in Libya through key-informant based data collection.

The chart above represents the percentages of communities reporting different humanitarian priority needs on top of protection concerns across the country.

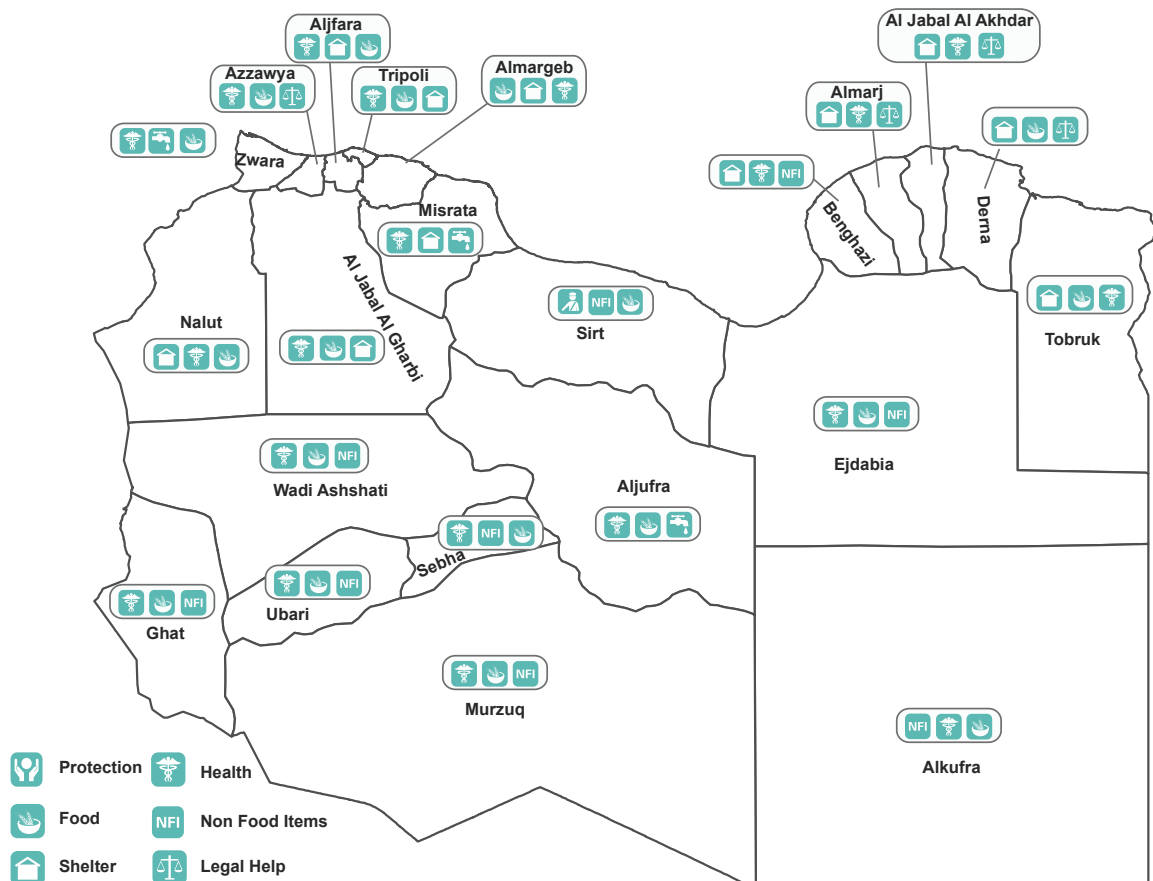
Health services were the most mentioned priority need. In 83% of the

communities, migrants are reportedly affected from limited availability of the health services or are struggling to access them.

In half of the communities assessed, migrants reported accommodation as one of their priority needs.

The following map presents the main reported needs disaggregated by region.

### MAIN NEEDS REPORTED BY REGION



## MIGRANTS PRIORITY NEEDS

As health services and accommodation were reported as critical humanitarian needs of migrants in Libya by key informants, DTM Libya included related questions in the individual flow monitoring surveys conducted with migrants across the country. More than 15,800 migrants participated in DTM Libya's migrant surveys in 2019, out of which 8,737 responded to health-related questions and 8,896 responded to accommodation related questions.

### HEALTH

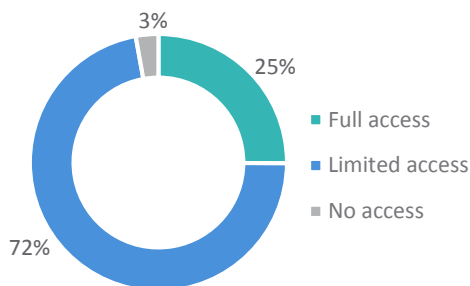
5% of the migrants assessed reported having been diagnosed with chronic illnesses. Out of the 444 individuals who reported chronic illnesses, 46% self-reported suffering from diabetes mellitus, 34% from high blood pressure and 28% from other chronic illnesses.

Furthermore, 3% of the sample reported suffering from acute illnesses at the time of the interview. Out of the 253 individuals reporting acute illnesses, the highest proportion of them (33%) reported respiratory infection, 29% reported suffering from urinary infections, 26% reported skin diseases or respiratory infection and 15% reported suffering from watery diarrhea. The majority of them (67%) reported receiving medications related to their illnesses.

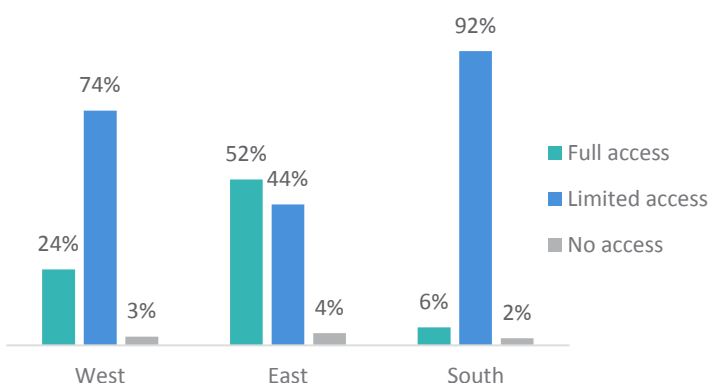
Access to health services was reported as major constraint for migrants in Libya. The majority of the assessed migrants reported only having limited or no access to the health services in Libya (75%).

When disaggregated by the location where migrants were assessed in Libya, migrants in the Eastern regions reported better access to health facilities compared to those surveyed in the West and especially to those in the South who reported the lowest access rates in the country.

#### MIGRANTS ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES (8,737 INTERVIEWS)



#### MIGRANTS ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES BY GEODIVISION



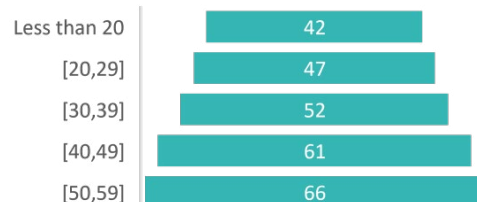
### ACCOMMODATION

The cost migrants reported to be paying for self-paid rented accommodation differed substantially between different regions in Libya, with the highest average cost being reported in the South at 66 USD per month compared to 24 USD in Eastern Libya (see chart below).

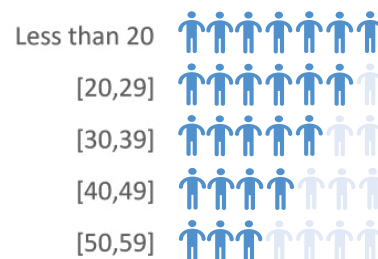
Variations were also observed depending on the age of surveyed migrants. As shown in the chart below, older migrants were spending more money per month for their accommodation compared to younger migrants. Migrants in their twenties reported to be paying on average USD 47 per month while those in their fifties reported to be paying USD 68 per month.

Age-related variations in accommodation cost may be explained by different housing arrangements as older migrants were typically sharing their accommodation with less people than younger migrants (see chart below).

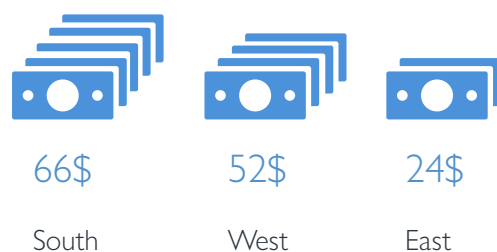
#### AVERAGE MONTHLY COST OF ACCOMMODATION BY AGE GROUP (individual share)



#### AVERAGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE SHARING THE ROOM BY AGE GROUP



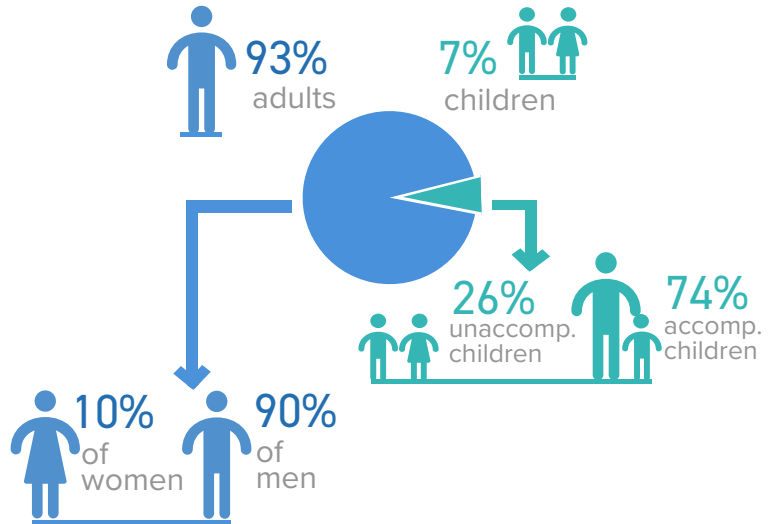
#### AVERAGE MONTHLY COST OF ACCOMMODATION BY GEODIVISION (individual share)



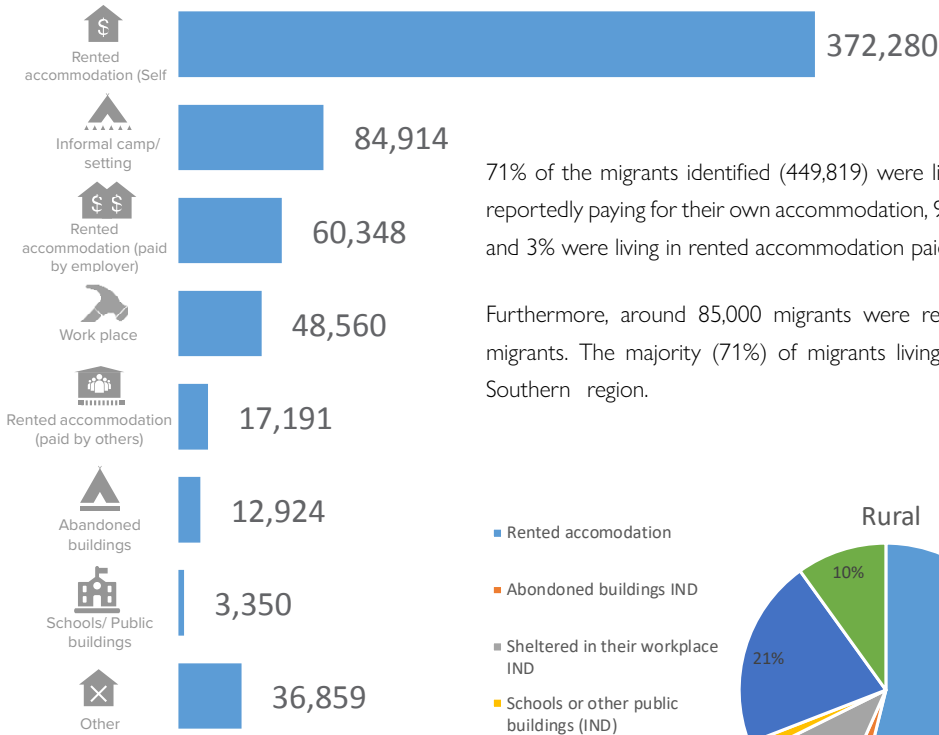
# MIGRANT DEMOGRAPHICS AND ACCOMMODATION

Out of the 636,426 migrants identified, 93% were reported to be adults and 7% children. The majority of adult migrants were reported to be male (90%) and the remaining 10% to be female. Of the minors, 74% were reported as accompanied and 26% as unaccompanied.

The majority of female migrants were identified in the western region of Libya (64%). Similarly, the majority of migrant children were also identified to be in the West (82%).

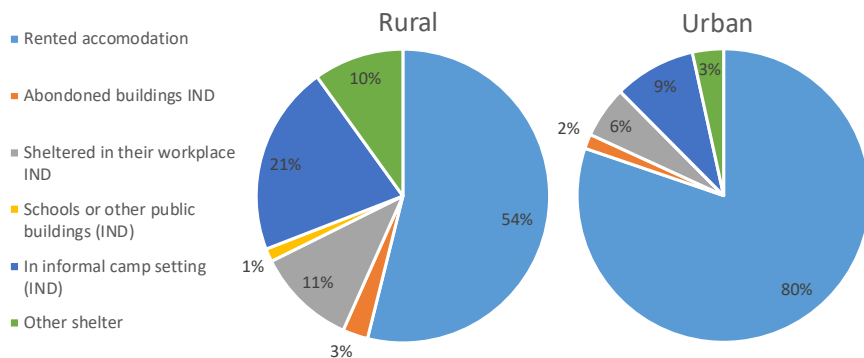


## MIGRANTS ACCOMODATION TYPE



71% of the migrants identified (449,819) were living in rented accommodations out of which 58% were reportedly paying for their own accommodation, 9% were living in accommodation rented by their employer and 3% were living in rented accommodation paid by others.

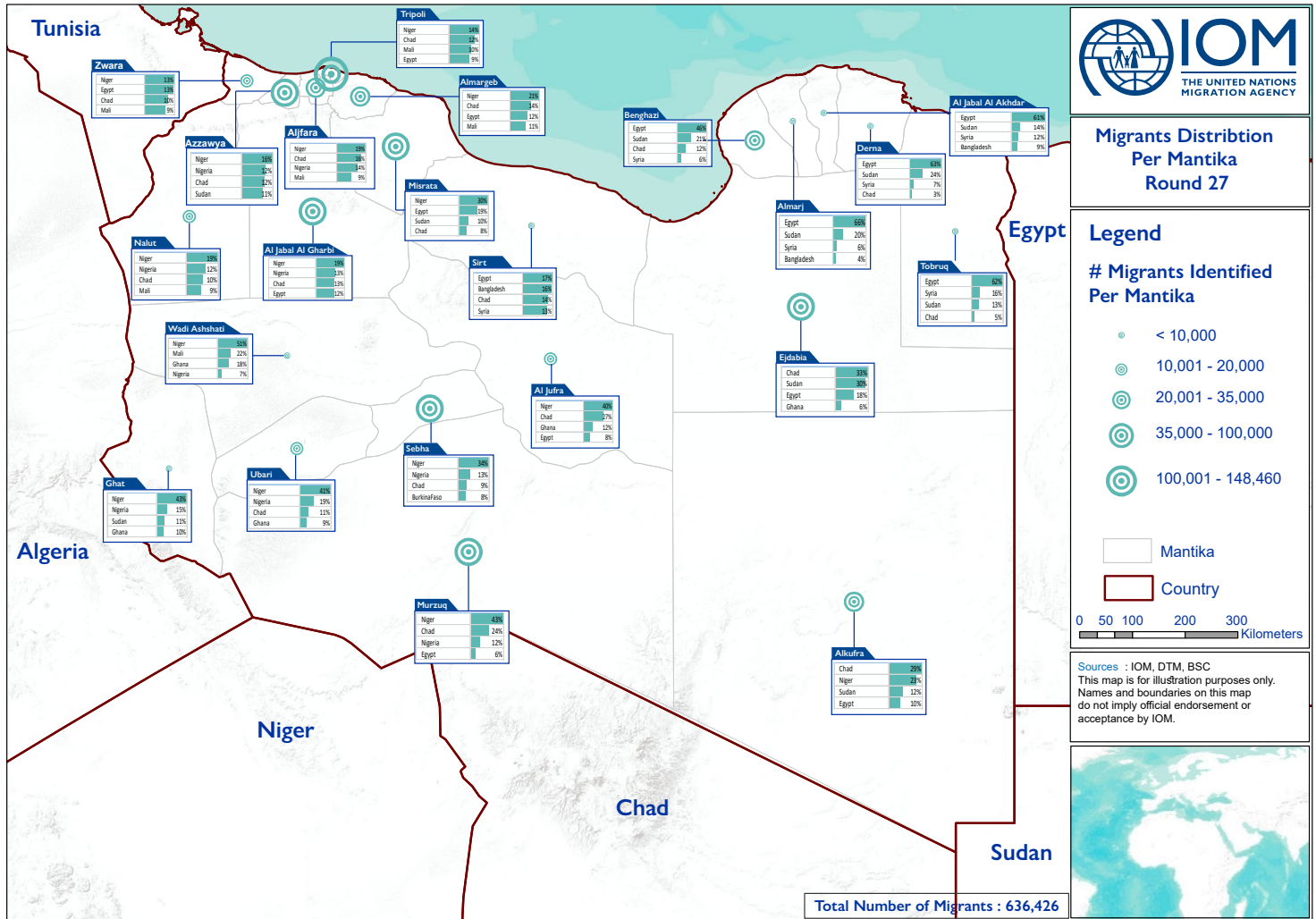
Furthermore, around 85,000 migrants were reported living in collective accommodations with other migrants. The majority (71%) of migrants living in this type of accommodation were identified in the Southern region.



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# TOP MIGRANT NATIONALITIES PER MANTIKA (REGION)



Mantika (Region)	Migrant (IND)	% by region
Tripoli	101,073	16%
Ejdabia	70,330	11%
Murzuq	69,929	11%
Misrata	57,484	9%
Sebha	48,690	8%
Azzawya	42,411	7%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	40,138	6%
Benghazi	33,720	5%
Alkufra	29,678	5%
Almargeb	20,075	3%
Aljfara	17,679	3%
Zwara	17,187	3%
Ghat	13,765	2%
Ubari	11,065	2%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	11,025	2%
Nalut	9,404	1%
Aljufra	8,550	1%
Almarj	8,345	1%
Tobruk	7,500	1%
Derna	7,190	1%
Sirt	6,138	1%
Wadi Ashshati	5,050	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>636,426</b>	<b>100%</b>

Nationality	Migrant (IND)	% by nationality
Niger	129,245	20%
Egypt	98,588	15%
Chad	97,160	15%
Sudan	73,199	12%
Nigeria	49,283	8%
Ghana	35,522	6%
Mali	32,518	5%
Bangladesh	21,694	3%
Syria	18,195	3%
Somalia	15,508	2%
Ethiopia	7,592	1%
Guinea	7,540	1%
Eritrea	7,498	1%
Tunisia	6,435	1%
Burkina Faso	5,758	1%
Morocco	5,191	1%
Palestine	5,089	1%
Senegal	4,540	1%
Cameroon	3,702	0.6%
Côte d'Ivoire	2,795	0.4%
Algeria	1,745	0.3%
Zambia	1,655	0.3%
Pakistan	1,604	0.3%
Other	4,370	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>636,426</b>	<b>100%</b>

# DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS IN LIBYA BY REGION OF ORIGIN

## ASIAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN MIGRANTS

### WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Tripoli	15,319	32%
Misrata	3,591	8%
Azzawya	2,559	5%
Sirt	2,479	5%
Almargeb	2,280	5%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	2,234	5%
Nalut	1,027	2%
Aljfara	738	2%
Zwara	680	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,907</b>	<b>65%</b>

### EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Ejdabia	6,831	14%
Benghazi	3,955	8%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	2,380	5%
Tobruk	1,365	3%
Almarj	910	2%
Derna	545	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,986</b>	<b>34%</b>

### SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Asia & Middle East
Sebha	370	1%
Aljufra	270	1%
Murzuq	105	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>2%</b>

## SUB-SAHARAN MIGRANTS

### WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan
Tripoli	66,382	16%
Misrata	33,575	8%
Azzawya	30,004	7%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	25,862	6%
Aljfara	13,551	3%
Almargeb	13,501	3%
Zwara	11,704	3%
Nalut	6,182	2%
Sirt	1,870	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>202,631</b>	<b>50%</b>

### EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan
Ejdabia	29,300	7%
Alkufra	23,193	6%
Benghazi	7,329	2%
Tobruk	497	0%
Derna	390	0%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	355	0.1%
Almarj	270	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,334</b>	<b>15%</b>

### SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From Sub-Saharan
Murzuq	62,960	16%
Sebha	42,705	11%
Ghat	11,775	3%
Ubari	9,665	2%
Aljufra	7,181	2%
Wadi Ashsh	5,050	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,336</b>	<b>35%</b>

## NORTH AFRICAN MIGRANTS

### WEST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Misrata	20,318	11%
Tripoli	19,372	10%
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	11,852	6%
Azzawya	9,848	5%
Zwara	4,803	3%
Almargeb	4,291	2%
Aljfara	3,310	2%
Nalut	2,195	1%
Sirt	1,733	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,722</b>	<b>42%</b>

### EAST

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Ejdabia	34,199	18%
Benghazi	22,436	12%
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	8,290	4%
Almarj	7,165	4%
Alkufra	6,485	4%
Derna	6,255	3%
Tobruk	5,638	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,468</b>	<b>49%</b>

### SOUTH

Region	#Migrants (IND)	% From North Africa
Murzuq	6,864	4%
Sebha	5,615	3%
Ghat	1,990	1%
Ubari	1,400	1%
Aljufra	1,099	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,968</b>	<b>9%</b>



## MARITIME INCIDENTS

Between 01 January and 30 September 2019, the total number of arrivals to Italy was recorded at 7,633 individuals, representing a steep drop in comparison to reported arrivals in 2018 (less than one third of number of arrivals recorded in the same period in 2018). Almost half of the arrivals (3,766 individuals) were recorded between the months of August and September which can be explained by the favorable weather to attempt crossing the Mediterranean Sea as well as the volatile security situation in Tripoli.

A total of 7,192 migrants were returned by Libyan coast guards between 01 January and 30 September 2019. Among the rescued migrants there were 311 minors as well as 437 women.

While the number of arrivals to Italy decreased compared to the previous year, the number of reported fatalities remains extremely worrying. As of 25 September, at least 659 individuals reportedly died in 2019 in attempts to cross the Mediterranean Sea.

IOM Libya continues to monitor trends and patterns between migrants identified in Libya and those who continue their journey onward to Europe.

### ARRIVALS

**7,633**

WERE RECORDED BY SEA TO ITALY THROUGH THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE IN 2019 (AS OF 30<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER)

### DEATHS

**659**

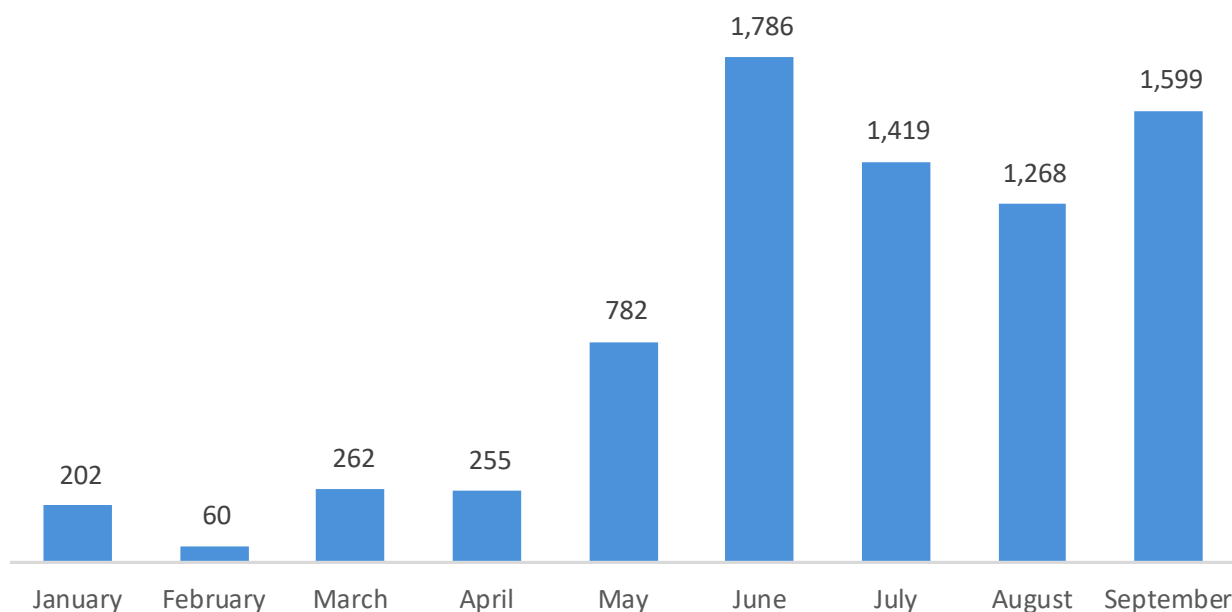
WERE RECORDED ALONG THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE IN 2019 (AS OF 30<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER)

# 7,192

## RETURNED TO LIBYAN SHORE BY COAST GUARD IN 2019

(AS OF 30<sup>ST</sup> SEPTEMBER)

## ARRIVALS BY SEA TO ITALY IN 2019



\* For more details about the migration flows in the world, please visit IOM website: <http://migration.iom.int/>

# METHODOLOGY

DTM’s Migration Information Package is part of IOM Libya’s Flow Monitoring operations to ensure the regular delivery of routine information packages on migration in Libya. Following consultations with other humanitarian actors, DTM Libya revised its methodology to increase its pool of key informants (KIs), broaden its assessment tools, improve data credibility criteria and expanded its overall outreach throughout 2018 and 2019.

Triangulation of information is done at different administrative levels through a variety of different information sources, including Local Crisis Committee representatives, humanitarian and civil society organizations, representatives of local security forces, local community and tribal leaders, baladiya and muhalla representatives, representatives of educational facilities, representatives of health facilities, representative of migrants networks, local religious leaders and migrant community leaders.

Simultaneously, DTM further improved its information collection and verification mechanisms through implementing partners and enumerators by employing periodic third-party monitoring visits during key informant interviews and data verification exercises in multiple locations in Libya.

DTM’s data verification process is an initiative towards ensuring the delivery of the highest data quality possible. For mobility tracking data, a new set of assessment tools was launched in 2018-2019. The new tools adopted are based on consultations with partners and stakeholders to better capture the total number of migrants in Libya and their humanitarian needs. In Round 27, all municipalities in Libya except Sebha were assessed.

IOM characterizes ‘Migrant’ as an umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moved away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.

For the purposes of collecting data on migration, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) defines “international migrant” as “any person who changes his or her country of usual residence” (UN DESA, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 (1998) para. 32). The UN DESA definition excludes movements that are due to “recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimages”.

The present report only takes into consideration the “international migrants” in Libya as defined above.

For more details on the methodology, the current situation in Libya, databases and more, consult the DTM Libya website:

<http://www.globaldtm.info/libya>

You can also find our latest IDP & Returnee report in the same website.

## IOM DATA COLLECTION



55  
enumerators



3  
team leaders



5  
implementing partners



100% COVERAGE



29 Active Flow Monitoring  
Points in 7 Mantikas



15,800  
migrants interviewed between  
January and September 2019

## IOM DISCLAIMER

The content of this report is based on the evidence collected during the survey. Thus the reported findings and conclusions represent the views and opinions of the surveyed households, for which DTM cannot be held responsible.



Project funded by  
the European Union

Funded by the European Union the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in Libya tracks and monitors population movements in order to collate, analyze and share information packages on Libya's populations on the move. DTM is designed to support the humanitarian community with demographic baselines needed to coordinate evidence-based interventions. DTM's Flow Monitoring and Mobility Tracking package includes analytical reports, datasets, maps, interactive dashboards and websites on the numbers, demographics, locations of origin, displacement and movement patterns, and primary needs of mobile populations. For all DTM reports, datasets, static and interactive maps and interactive dashboard please visit DTM Libya website:

[www.globaldtm.info.libya/](http://www.globaldtm.info.libya/)